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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

**IN RE GOOGLE PLAY STORE
 ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

Epic Games Inc. v. Google LLC et al.,
 Case No. 3:20-cv-05671-JD

In re Google Play Consumer Antitrust Litig.,
 Case No. 3:20-cv-05761-JD

State of Utah et al. v. Google LLC et al.,
 Case No. 3:21-cv-05227-JD

Match Group, LLC et al. v. Google LLC et al.,
 Case No. 3:22-cv-02746-JD

Case No. 3:21-md-02981-JD

**GOOGLE'S ADMINISTRATIVE
 MOTION TO FILE UNDER SEAL**

Judge: Hon. James Donato

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Civil Local Rules 7-11 and 79-5, and Paragraphs 25-30 of this Court’s Standing Order for Civil Cases, Google Defendants (“Google”) respectfully move the Court to seal portions of Plaintiffs’ Proposed Remedy Re Google’s Destruction of Chat Evidence, and supporting documents (“Chats Brief”). Plaintiffs filed their Chats Brief on September 21, 2023 (MDL Dkt. No. 608) and an Administrative Motion to File Under Seal on September 21, 2023 (MDL Dkt. No. 609). This Administrative Motion to File Under Seal is supported by the Declaration of Christian Cramer (“Cramer Decl.”) and the Proposed Order submitted herewith and is submitted pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(f)(3).

LEGAL STANDARD

The Ninth Circuit holds that sealing is appropriate where the “party seeking to seal a judicial record” demonstrates “compelling reasons” that outweigh the “general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.” *Kamakana v. City & Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-79 (9th Cir. 2006) (quotation marks omitted). Compelling reasons may exist where, by way of example, the material to be disclosed includes “trade secrets,”¹ “confidential contracts,”² “contract negotiations,”³ “long-term financial projections,”⁴ discussions of business strategy,”⁵ “business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing,”⁶ or personally identifiable information.⁷ Moreover, public release of “detailed financial

¹ *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179.

² *Fed. Trade Comm’n v. Qualcomm Inc.*, No. 17-CV-00220-LHK, 2019 WL 95922, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2019).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Krieger v. Atheros Commc’ns, Inc.*, No. 11-CV-00640-LHK, 2011 WL 2550831, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 25, 2011).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Ctr. For Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598-99 (1978)).

⁷ *Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2; Snapkeys, Ltd. v. Google LLC*, No. 19-CV-02658-LHK, 2021 WL 1951250, at *3 (N.D. Cal. May 14, 2021); *Sameer v. Khera*, No. 117CV01748DADEPG, 2018 WL 4772035, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 1, 2018); *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1137 (9th Cir. 2003); *U.S. ex rel. Lockyer v. Hawaii Pac. Health*, No. CIV. 04-00596 ACK-LE, 2007 WL 128853, at *1 (D. Haw. Jan. 10, 2007).

information” can implicate a “significant interest” of a party because it could lead to competitive harm, such as ceding “an advantage in contract negotiations.” *See Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co., Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1225 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (there are “compelling reasons” to seal if disclosure would create an “advantage in contract negotiations”).

ARGUMENT

As the Ninth Circuit has stated, “[s]ecrecy is a one-way street: Once information is published, it cannot be made secret again.” *In re Copley Press, Inc.*, 518 F.3d 1022, 1025 (9th Cir. 2008). Recognizing that there is a presumption in favor of access to court papers, Google focuses this narrow sealing request on five specific, highly sensitive areas categories of non-public information. These categories of confidential materials include: (a) specific deal terms (price and nonprice) of agreements related to Google’s Search product with non-parties that the plaintiffs in this litigation have not challenged and thus have marginal relevance (if any), (b) specific deal terms (price and nonprice) of contracts with non-parties, (c) non-public financial information, (d) details of negotiations and negotiation strategies with non-parties, and (e) personally identifiable information (“PII”). Ninth Circuit courts have consistently held that these categories of confidential, non-public information may be sealed, pursuant to the “compelling reasons” standard. *See, e.g., Baird v. BlackRock Institutional Tr. Co.*, 403 F. Supp. 3d 765, 792 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (“Courts have found that ‘confidential business information’ in the form of ‘license agreements, financial terms, details of confidential licensing negotiations, and business strategies’ satisfies the ‘compelling reasons’ standard.”) (citation omitted); *In re Electronic Arts, Inc.*, 298 F. App’x 568, 569 (9th Cir. 2008) (protecting competitive terms of a license agreement “which plainly falls within the definition of ‘trade secrets’” because it provides “an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it”); *Milliner v. Bock Evans Fin. Counsel, Ltd.*, No. 15-cv-01763-JD, 2020 WL 1492692, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2020) (permitting sealing of “highly negotiated agreement” that would “expose [litigant] to competitive harm” if publicly disclosed); *Johnstech Int’l Corp. v. JF Microtechnology SDN BHD*, No. 14-cv-02864-JD, 2016 WL 4091388, at *2–5 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 2, 2016) (finding “compelling reasons”

1 to seal, *inter alia*, “product-specific customer data,” “detailed sales information for customers
 2 that could be used to the company’s competitive disadvantage,” “competitive intelligence,” and
 3 “customer-specific sales data”); *Ovonic Battery Co., Inc. v. Sanyo Elec. Co., Ltd.*, No. 14-cv-
 4 01637-JD, 2014 WL 2758756, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 17, 2014) (“Our circuit allows parties to
 5 seal pricing terms, royalty rates, and guaranteed minimum payment terms found in a licensing
 6 agreement even under the ‘compelling reasons’ standard because that business information could
 7 ‘harm a litigant’s competitive standing.’”) (quoting *Electronic Arts*, 298 F. App’x at 569).
 8 Courts in the Ninth Circuit have also consistently held that personally identifiable information,
 9 such as home addresses, birth dates, telephone numbers, and email addresses and personnel
 10 records and employment information should be shielded from public disclosure. *See, e.g.*, Fed.
 11 R. Civ. P. 5.2; *Snapkeys*, 2021 WL 1951250, at *3 (granting Google’s motion to file under seal
 12 personally identifiable information of its current and former employees, including their email
 13 addresses and telephone numbers); *Sameer*, 2018 WL 4772035, at *1 (holding that Plaintiff had
 14 improperly failed to properly redact home addresses and birthdays from the second amended
 15 complaint); *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1137 (9th Cir. 2003); *Hawaii Pac. Health*, No. CIV. 04-00596
 16 ACK-LE, 2007 WL 128853, at *1 (D. Haw. Jan. 10, 2007).

17 As discussed in detail in the declaration herewith, public disclosure of this information
 18 will cause severe and irreparable harm to not only Google’s business relationships and its
 19 competitive position, but also that of Google’s business partners—who are not parties to this
 20 lawsuit. Similarly, the PII of Google’s employees (including their home addresses) is highly
 21 sensitive information, outweighing any public interest in disclosure. The following examples are
 22 illustrative.

- 23 • **Specific Deal Terms of Contracts with Non-Parties That Have Marginal Relevance.**
 24 Plaintiffs cite and quote commercially sensitive and non-public negotiated terms of
 25 Google’s Search related agreements with non-parties, including Apple and Samsung (*see*,
 26 *e.g.*, Paragraphs 60, 62, 66, 70, 89-91, 163-166, 222, 228-236, 238-242, 269-270 of the
 27 Cramer Decl.). The plaintiffs in this litigation have not challenged those agreements.
 28

1 Recognizing the harm that public disclosure of these sensitive and highly negotiated
 2 agreements would cause Google and its business partners, a federal court hearing a trial
 3 concerning these agreements has ordered the court sealed when the terms of these
 4 agreements are discussed by the parties and/or witnesses.⁸ *See US et al. v. Google LLC*,
 5 1:20-cv-03010-APM (D.D.C. Sep. 21, 2023), Trial Transcript at 2177:10-2178:10 (“THE
 6 COURT: So then let's talk about the next Apple issue, and that's what we need to do in
 7 closed session[.]”).

- 8 • **Specific Deal Terms of Contracts with Non-Parties.** As described in the Cramer Decl.
 9 (*see, e.g.*, Paragraph 87, 139, 148, 149, 154, 176, 199), filed herewith, Plaintiffs’ Chats
 10 Brief and supporting documents include information that reflect specific non-public
 11 details and deal terms offered by Google to certain of its business partners as part of
 12 Google’s Project Hug program. Public disclosure of these specific programs and deal
 13 terms could give Google's competitors and developer partners an unfair advantage over
 14 Google in negotiations. Moreover, the text reveals Google's internal strategic financial
 15 considerations underlying these non-public deals and deal terms. Public disclosure of
 16 this information is likely to result in competitive harm to Google.
- 17 • **Details of Negotiations and Negotiation Strategies with Non-Parties.** As described in
 18 the Cramer Decl. (*see, e.g.*, Paragraph 144, 145, 149, 155, 160, 172, 174, 176, 182, 189,
 19 197), Plaintiffs’ Chats Brief includes information that reflects Google's non-public,
 20 competitively sensitive, and current internal information, including strategic analysis
 21 about dealings with certain counterparties. If disclosed, this information could cause
 22 Google harm by giving competitors key insights into Google's business strategy with
 23 respect to those counterparties, and competitors could adjust their own business strategies
 24 or adopt similar practices as a consequence.

25
 26
 27 ⁸ Moreover, earlier this week, non-party Apple Inc. filed a statement in support of preventing the
 28 disclosure of these terms in open court in that case. *See US et al. v. Google LLC*, 1:20-cv-03010-
 APM (D.D.C. Sep. 25, 2023) (Dkt. No. 717).

- **Personally Identifiable Information.** As described in the Cramer Decl. (*see, e.g.*, Paragraph 219, 237, 243), Exhibits 19, 26, 27 of the Moskowitz Declaration contain personally identifiable information of current or former Google employees. These employees have a reasonable expectation of privacy that would be infringed upon if this information were to be made public.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court seal the material identified in the accompanying Declaration of Christian Cramer.

Dated: September 28, 2022

Respectfully submitted,
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